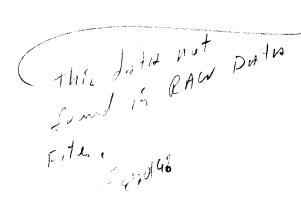
ELOCHOMAN SLOUGH SEDIMENT EVALUATION

- 1. On 3 June 1988 USACE issued Public Notice regarding proposed dredging of Elochoman Slough Federal Project Channel. The project is located at Cathlamet, Washington and connects with the Cathlamet Channel at approximately Columbia River Mile (RM) 39. The authorized channel is 10 feet deep, 100 feet wide and extends 1.5 miles up the slough to the mouth of the Elochoman River. The proposed dredging would extend up the slough about 0.5 mile to just beyond the small-boat basin at Cathlamet (see attached map).
- 2. On 18 May 1988 five samples were collected three by gravity core and two (E-3 and E-6) by ponar grab sampler after some difficulty with the gravity core sampler. Physical analysis was run on 5 samples while chemistry was run on composites of E-3 & 4 and E-5 & 6. The physical data indicated that the sediments were mostly fines with a volatile solids content ranging from 1.5 to 4.2%. The sediment samples were analyzed for metals, oil and grease, pesticides, PCBs and phenols. All of these were below CENPP Tier II screening levels. There were some "hits" on phenols as detected by Battelle NW Labs, but subsequent follow-up analysis by Analytical Resources Incorporated, Seattle Washington could not confirm the presence of phenols.
- 3. The U.S.Fish and Wildlife Servic (USFW) requested that dioxin be tested for but this was rejected because there was no known point source in the area for the chemical. Dioxin is associated with wood preservative operations (among others). An investigation by Eric Braun of the history and types of industry in the area suggested that the only wood processing done was wood chipping of logs by a local plant.
- 4. The data from these samples is stored on computer in the dbase file called "riverine" and in the Sediment Evaluation Data Book as well as in the sediment evaluation filing cabinet.
- 5. This report was prepared by Jim Britton. Point of contact regarding questions is Mark Siipola x6463.



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